REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,575.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning in any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, *was made in the law.*" (The italics are his own.) "Up to that year the law of God and the law of the

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander T. Lewis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th May 1873, at 4 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Madras	13
,, Porbar	31	,, Cocanada	15
,, Nazralad	June 4	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Tuticorin	6	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Colombo	7	,, Copaulpore	17
,, Galle	8	,, Point Pedro	18
,, Negapatam	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy. The Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Nevalsal, six miles north of Cochin, whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

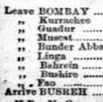
The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cortney, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd May 1873, at 2 P.M.

May 1873.		June 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave BUSREH	31
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	11
,, Guadur	28	,, Kuweit	11
,, Muscat	29	,, Bushire	12
,, Bunder Abbas ..	June 1	,, Linga	16
,, Linga	3	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bahrein	5	,, Muscat	20
,, Bushire	8	,, Guadur	21
,, Fao	7	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSREH	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer once a week for Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamer will run from Bombay every Wednesday, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th May 1873, at 6 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander James Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH INSTANT.

THE Steam Ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 Nett Registered Tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive First Class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. There is a Surgeon on board, and she carries a Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL £50
FIRST ,, SUEZ £30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th April 1873.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 24th May.

THE S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 tons, 250 H. P., nominal, William Cosens, Commander, will leave as above. She has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, with Saloon on Upper Deck, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS.....Rs. 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per s.s. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Average, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the fore compartment with water, necessitating the re-docking of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to SIGN the AVERAGE BOND, to PRODUCE INVOICES, and to PAY a DEPOSIT of TWO and a HALF per CENT. on the INVOICE VALUE of their GOODS, after which the Undersigned will grant DELIVERY ORDERS.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 15th May 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,
EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.
Calcutta.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 26th May, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H. P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 30th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. SURAT, 2,578 Tons, and 50 H.P., Captain E. J. Baker, will leave for China on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 16th May 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., 40, Meadow Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street.

Muslin de Laines, Muslin, Scarfs, Chintz, Check Drill, Pilot Cloth, Post Papers, Turkish Caps, Cutlery, Ruby Beads, Wax Vesta Matches and Pins, &c., &c.

On account and risk of Thacker Cullianjee Damodher.

30 Pair Moogta Carries.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from Aga Mahomed Nujeeb Khan Shirazai, the sole executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Aga Mahomed Esmail Khan Cazvini, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, the following Buildings :—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises with a newly erected chawl of teakwood and paved with stone flagging, comprising 24 shops, yielding good rent, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road (well-known by the name of Aga Banker's Stables, containing by admeasurement 8,343 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1,012, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of Sumsoodeen Fallowker Mahomed Sapheo, on or towards the west by the Bhendy Bazaar Road, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Ebrahim Jaffer Sahraf, and on or towards the south by the house of chabodeen Cocanee, and a sweeper's passage.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a set of rich Flowered Glassware, Sweet Meats, &c., rich Plateware, a Mahogany Sympathetic Square Pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a Slate Bagatelle Table, Wagonette, Buggy, Horses, &c., at the Bungalow No. 100, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th May at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above named place, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of T. F. Punnett, Esq., proceeded to Europe. The same consisting of a set of rich flowered glassware for 18 persons, a large green and gold dinner set, a handsome Tea set, two blue dessert sets, a set of plated dish covers, pairs of hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet and egg frames, salver, teapot, toast racks, ice pitcher, butterpots, a set of best plated "Lily Pattern" spoons and forks, a box of plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, hall and chamber candlesticks, a set of Rodger's cutlery, a set of blackwood dining table, side board, cellerete, an ormoline 15 day clock, strikes the hour and half hours, chairs, ottoman, circular and oval tables, sofa and conversation couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, plated three light and single hanging argand lamps and drops, glass stem and globe branched wall shades with cut shades, pans and drops, English Brussel's carpet, teapoys, a mahogany sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy & Co. (a full toned instrument), engravings in frames, a mahogany stand bagatelle table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gun presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a pole-jumping aged Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulators and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at one o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plateware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood sofa, settee, centre, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arm and easy chairs, loungers, round Ottomans chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gun presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

An English-built buggy, by E. Kesterton, a serviceable grey horse and a set of harness, a waggonette by Barton and Sons, hunting and side saddles and bridles, a set of second hand double harness, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH SERGE CUTTINGS, AND SELVAGES.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dhal, Lal Baugh, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing,

A quantity of Woollen Cloth Serge Cuttings, and Selvages.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plateware, a full-toned rosewood Grand Square Pianoforte, quite new, a new 12 stop Walnutwood Harmonium, Carriages, Horses, a slate Miniature Billiard Table, Gas Lamps &c., at the Fernery, Parell.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at one o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plateware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood sofa, settee, centre, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arm and easy chairs, loungers, round Ottomans chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gun presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A very light sociable Carriage (to form an Open Carriage) with lamps, pole, and cushions, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of serviceable Grey Carriage Horses, a Bay Galloway, a pole-jumping aged Office Shigram, double and single Harness, Saddles, Child's Perambulators and Stable Gear, &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUNDRY MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at one o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, all the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Robert Knight, Esq., proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises, a set of glassware, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plateware, cutlery, &c., and the furniture carved blackwood sofa, settee, centre, side, and dining tables, a suit of walnutwood conversation couches, arm and easy chairs, loungers, round Ottomans chiffoniers, whatnot, screens, carved writing table, clocks, tea caddy, a mahogany slate miniature billiard table with balls, cues, &c., bronze six, five, and three-lights gas hanging and bracket lamps and shades, few water colour and chromolithographic pictures in gilt frames, a full-toned rosewood square German Pianoforte, a first-rate walnutwood harmonium, several camp and child's cots, reclining couches, clothes and gun presses, mahogany cheval and toilette glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c., &c.

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Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 1st June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ.....Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL .....,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND MAY.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

REDUCTION OF THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Tickets (to admit three)	Rs. 8 0
Dress Circle	,, 3 0
Stalls	,, 2 0
Gallery	,, 1 0
Pit	,, 0 8

PRODUCTION OF A STARTLING NOVELTY.

First time in India of the Great Sensational Play, taken from the Christmas Story by Wilkie Collins and the late

A trifle pursy now ; and then her hair :—
Ask Mrs. Lake.

As produced by M. Fechter at the Adelphi Theatre, London, with unprecedented success.

The Great Sensation Scene is entirely new, and will occupy the full extent of the Stage.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. ; Performance at 9 sharp.

Box Plan & Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER. & Co.'s.

CHARACTERS.

Obenreizer	Mr. W. Bennee.
George Vandale	Mr. Walter Raleigh.
Walter Wilding	Mr. Walter Raleigh.
Mr. Binley	Mr. Herbert.
Mactre Vocht	Mr. Edinborough.
Joyce Ladle	Mr. Bennee.
Landlord	Mr. St. Andrew.
Marguerite	Mrs. Bennee.
Mrs. Goldstraw	Mrs. Bennee.
Madam Doe	Mrs. Jacques.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Act 1st.
WILDING & Co., THE SENIOR PARTNER'S STORY.

Act 2nd.
VANDALE MAKES LOVE AND CAUSES MISCHIEF.

Act 3rd.
AT THE INN IN THE VALLEY.

Act 4th.
THE "TOURMENTE" ON THE ALPS.
THRILLING "SENSATION SCENE."
THE MURDER IN THE GALLERY.
MARGUERITE'S LOVE.

Act 5th.
OBENREIZER MAKES A DISCOVERY.
HONOUR AND LOVE TO MARGUERITE.

THE FIRST TWO ACTS IN LONDON.
THE LAST THREE IN SWITZERLAND.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED CONSIGNEES of COAL, per ship SANDRINGHAM, expected to arrive DAILY from LIVERPOOL.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 367 of 1872.

THUCKER MUNJEE NURSEY, &c.....Plaintiff.
vs.
THUCKER SOONDERDASS NARRONJEE, &c.....Defendant.

With reference to the Sheriff's Proclamation which appeared in the issue of the 24th April last, it is hereby notified that the SALE of the PROPERTY advertised to take place in the Sheriff's Office, will be HELD on the PREMISES on the 26th INSTANT, at 4 P.M.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 19th May 1873. Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S
WHITE LABEL COGNAC,
Rs. 20 per dozen.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES,
EDINBURGH.

VOLKART BROTHERS
PRICE LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT, per case of 1 doz. qts.	Rs. 40
GOLD NECK CHAMPAGNE, very dry ,, ,, ,,	,, 30

STILL HOCKS.

Liebfraumilch	...Rs. 20	per doz. qts.
Steinwein	... ,, 20	,, ,,
Rudesheimer	... ,, 24	,, ,,
Hoolheimer	... ,, 24	,, ,,
Marcobrunner	... ,, 30	,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	... ,, 30	,, ,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	...Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
Chateau de Frands	... ,, 14	,, ,,
Vray Canon	... ,, 18	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville	... ,, 24	,, ,,
Chateau Lafite	... ,, 28	,, ,,

VERMOUTH.

Superior quality	...Rs. 12	per doz. qts.
Inferior quality	... ,, 10	,, ,,

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels containing 50 gallons and above, Rs. 125 each. The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen. 10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen or more.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	Rs. 12	per doz. qts.	
Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	... ,, 12	,, ,,	
Brachetto	... ,, 12	,, ,,	
Barolo	... ,, 12	,, ,,	
Nebiolo	... ,, 12	,, ,,	
Moscato Bianco	... ,, 12	,, ,,	
Passito Forzato	... ,, 12	,, ,,	

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co. (Blue Capsule), 1866	...Rs. 16	per doz. qts.	
Ditto (Red Capsule), 1865 ...	... ,, 17	,, ,,	
G. Martineau	... ,, 18	,, ,,	
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s... ...	... ,, 18	,, ,,	
H. and C. Balaresque	... ,, 18	,, ,,	

CHEESE.

Gruyere Cheese, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. at 14 As. per lb.

Bombay, 24th April 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale on THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

WANTED, for the DELHI MUNICIPALITY, a CIVIL ENGINEER. His first duty will be to make a project, with Plans and Estimate, for laying water on to, and for Draining the, Streets of Delhi; and therefore preference will be given to the Candidate who can produce Certificates of experience in those matters.

Applications with Terms and Testimonials to be sent in to the President of the Municipal Committee by the 30th September next.

A liberal Salary will be allowed according to qualifications.

T. J. HADDIS, Secretary.

Delhi, Punjab, 13th May 1873.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late A. D. Hassein Ally, is about to be conferred on a Barristercutor in Kurrachee, hitherto filled by Mr. A. F. DOBBS,
Judicial Superintendent of Railways, H.H. Nizam's Dominions.

Goolburgah, 15th May 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the following WORKS :—

1. Construction of New Road from Campoolie to Gagoda Khind.
2. Material required for the above Road.
3. Metalling the Road from Gagoda Khind to Dhurumtur.

No Tender will be received after the 31st instant.

For particulars and conditions apply at Tanna Executive Engineer's Office.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, BOMBAY, PUNJAB, DELHI AND GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, in honour of the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May 1873.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate charge. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders may be left at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burchett, Manager, or at No. 12, Military Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 4 P.M. of the 31st instant, for WASHING OF BEDDING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN, and other Articles belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per hundred for any quantity. The Tenders must state the time per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from and delivered into the Marine Stores, subject to deductions for burns and tears, or other damage while in the Contractor's hands, as may be decided on by a competent Committee.

A Deposit of Rupees (500) Five Hundred must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rupees (5,000) Five Thousand must be given by the successful Tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1873 to 31st May 1874.

The Tender to be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Lieut. late I.N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 3rd May 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I the Undersigned, WALJEE HERBEE, on the 14th of Asso Vad Samvat 1927 (11th November 1871), dissolved Partnership with Soonderjee Hemraj, Visram Hurjee, Ramjee Veerjee, Madhowjee Thackersey, Veerjee Hurjee, and Kessowjee Thackersey, which lately carried on business at Bombay under the respective names, styles, and firms of Visram Hurjee, Soonderjee Hemraj, and Ramjee Veerjee ; at Kurrachee, under the name of Visram Hurjee ; and at Calcutta, under the name of Veerjee Hurjee ; and I further give notice, that Visram Hurjee has undertaken upon himself to receive, discharge, and settle all the debts and outstandings due to and by the said above-mentioned several Firms before the said dissolution of Partnership. Creditors of the said Firms whose Claims are antecedent to the above-mentioned date are therefore requested to send in their Claims to the said Visram Hurjee.—Bombay, 16th May 1873.

કેર વાલજી હીરજી.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets	Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes	,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,,	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets	,,	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, opposite the Custom House, Bombay

SCIENTIFIC AND AMUSING NOVELTIES FOR 1873.

JUST CONSIGNED BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

"JEWELS OF RARE AND EXQUISITE FORM."

UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE,

In this its proved instrument, charming symmetrical designs of exquisite beauty are produced by an ingenious arrangement in the mechanism, and by the employment of a combination of choice and special objects, entirely novel in form and character. These embrace brilliant gems, disposed in harmonious colours, and objects of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 19H MAY 1873.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE the rates for Bank Bills, and Credit Bills have closed for this Mail at considerably lower prices than those of last week, and although the Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 6 per cent., the tendency is still in favour of sellers.

Government Securities are very firm at fully our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11 1/16d. to 1s. 11 1/8d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/32d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight 1s. 10 13/16d
Credit do. .....1s. 11 d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... 99 15/16. to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 228 to 228½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 111
Four & half per cent. ... ...104½ to 105
Four per cent. ... ...103 to 103½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate.... ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872.....92 nominal.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bill ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107¼ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

RATES by Canal steamers for Liverpool are a little firmer at £2-12-6. By ships, tonnage for this month's shipment is with difficulty obtainable at our quotations. The ship Frigs, 1,118 tons, which arrived in ballast, obtained £3-5 to-day for a cargo to Havre.

London { Cotton / Cases / Seeds } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 17s. 6d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 2s. 6d. / Coir bdls ..... £0 17s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } £3 0s. 0d. nom.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ... . £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 11s. 3d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd issue. Spinning and Press shares closed dull. Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	85
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	768½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	257½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
31,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	110 x.d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	226½
.....	£20	109-1/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10/0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5/0	6".	Do. New Shares	216

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.....	1 505
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	930
600	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	465

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	815
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert-king Co.....	350
250	3,000	880	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 pa.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,100
200	2,000	all	200 pa.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,640
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	900
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	250 p.	East India Press Co.....	2,800 nl.
150	8,500	all	500 ,,	Fort Press Co.....	7,100
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	700
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	1,903
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	825
1,200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	665
120	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	1,900
601	1,250	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,360
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,680
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	200	Bombay United	1,070
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	* 240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,520
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,250
750	5,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,053
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,160
300	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,085
800	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,100
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal.....	2,203
530	1,000	...	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,180

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the English Mail the business done yesterday has been quite of a retail character. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

950 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 33 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 13 0
250 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 4 4 0
300 ,, White Jacconets 40 ,, 20 at ,, 2 8 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 20 at ,, 2 12 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 20 at ,, 3 0 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 20 at ,, 3 4 0
300 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 20 at ,, 3 8 0

COTTON.

The market closed somewhat dull, with a decline of Rs. 2 per candy in prices. The demand, however, for all descriptions was satisfactory at the reduced rates. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Comrawuttee .....at Rs 195 to Rs. 197
,, Akote .....at ,, 205 to ,, 207
,, Broach M.G. .....at ,, 215 to ,, 228
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur .....at ,, 225 to ,, 230
,, Hingunghaut .....at ,, 200 to ,, 202
,, Sanguinaod .....at ,, 210 to ,, 212
,, Coompta and Vingorla .....at ,, 277 to ,, 278

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies New Dholleah .....at Rs. 195
125 ,, ,, ,, W. S. .....at ,, 188 to 194
75 ,, ,, Bhownuggur .....at ,, 200
200 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 199 to 202
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 203½
100 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 202
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 195
25 ,, ,, Broach M. G. .....at ,, 205½
25 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 211
25 ,, ,, Surat M.G. .....at ,, 225
50 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 227
50 ,, ,, Nuriad .....at ,, 169
50 ,, ,, Fairpore .....at ,, 191 to 198
50 ,, ,, Bhoree .....at ,, 185
50 ,, ,, Vingola .....at ,, 178 to 180
75 ,, ,, ,, ...at ,, 177½
25 ,, ,, Kurkice .....at ,, 200

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 17th May, compared with the statement issued on 10th May :—

LIABILITIES.	10th May.	17th May.
Proprietors Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid .....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	10,75,000	10,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	197,62,344	204,99,423
Do. do. at Branches.	45,02,107	47,46,312
Other Deposits	137,89,278	146,10,578
Post Bills	25,557	30,922
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	5,12,593	5,83,967
Rs.	456,66,899	475,46,202
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	70,11,690	71,31,756
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,83,499	20,04,637
Loans, on Security of do. do.	11,09,316	19,70,416
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,068	12,562
Bills Discounted.....	132,82,696	144,95,005
Stamps	5,436	5,419
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,94,796		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 75,000	4,19,796	4,19,796
Bullion	6,46,373	6,46,372
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	6,65,637	8,00,325
Cash and Currency Notes	204,38,428	201,30,614
Rs.	456,66,899	475,46,202

CALCUTTA.—15TH MAY.

The following transactions were reported :—
In Government Securities :—
4 per cents. at Rs. 103-2.
4½ per cents. at Rs. 105.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Hongkong, April 26.
19	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)..	Arzopardi....	Carwar, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Robert Kerr	Allen	Liverpool.
	Estrella de Damao..	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)..	Gammon	Cutch.
	Bokhara (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.
	Nubia (s)	Hall	Suez, &c.
	Buckingham (s)	Butchart	Odessa via Carwar.

The ship Evening Star, Wales, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer India, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Frigs, to Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor, 6 cases cotton thread, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy ; 41 iron bars and 4 casks iron rivets, Dhurmsey Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Mecca, 2 cases liqueur, Henry Rogers; 13 cases cologne, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.
Strathclyde, 2 cases brandy, David Sassoon & Co.
Xantho, 1 case gold thread, Naronjee Sewjee.
Sir John Lawrence, 29 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Roodee, 31 cases claret, 5 cases marsala, and 2 cases champayne, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Granite City, 67 bales cotton, S Salemahomed and Co.
Augusta, 209 bales cotton, V Brothers.
Peacemaker, 3,000 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwalla.
Duncairn, 200 bales cotton, J Balloo ; 209 bales cotton, B Manockjee and Co
Macedon, 42 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 20 bales cotton, P Bhanjee ; 50 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co.
Ashgrove, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 950 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co ; 56 bales cotton, S Naronjee and Co ; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, S S Narrelwala ; 50 bales cotton, C Mitchell and Co ; 94 bales cotton, S Liladhur.
Pocahontas, 585 bundles galls, P Naronjee ; 500 bales cotton, N Kassowjee and Co ; 55 bales cotton, R Walljee ; 250 bags linseed, H D Fisher and Co ; 200 bales cotton, H D Cama and Co ; 125 bales cotton, B Rodoobhoy.
New Era, 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Andanan, 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co.
Chancellor s, 140 bales hemp, J Goculdas ; 36 bales cotton, C Nensey ; 35 bales wool, P Natha ; 226 bales cotton, P Vinay and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Remington & Co ; 113 bale s jute, C Tocljaram ; 40 bales wool, C Govindjee ; 23 bales cotton, K Toolseedas ; 50 bales hemp, J Goculdas ; 200 bales cotton, T Oomeresy.
Bellona s, 70 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 400 bags wheat, R Steuart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co ; 90 bales hemp, D Jairaz ; 70 bales cotton, H Runchoid ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddun & Co.
Xantho s, 20 bales wool, T Lilaram ; 50 bales cotton, T. Veljee & Co. ; 4 bales hides, P Damjee ; 13 cases coffee, S Mooljee ; 57 bales wool, N Bhojraz ; 80 bales cotton and 45 bales wool, H Gangjee ; 5 bales hides, H Woosman & Co ; 74 bales cotton, J Campbell & Co ; 300 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co ; 28 bales wool, C Khetsey ; 500 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co. ; 76 cases dry ginger, S Mooljee ; 5 bales shins, S Hobart & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, H Gangjee ; 40 bales wool and 12 bales rags, E. Virnam.
Strathclyde s, 119 bales cotton, K Oodhowjee ; 53 bales cotton, T Doongersey ; 54 bales cotton L Ramdayal, 125 bales cotton, S. Narronjee ; 115 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co ; 27 bales cotton, L Naraen & Co. ; 52 bales cotton, R L King & Co.
Gardner Colby, 34 bales cotton, S Narranjee & Co. ; 54 bales cotton, RRagoonath ; 90 bales cotton, C Munjee ; 80 bales cotton, L Naraen & Co.
Iron Cross, 27 bales cotton, J Cursonram ; 78 bales cotton, L Viraram.
Orchis s, 55 bales cotton, Geerdhurlall.

FOR HAVRE.

Trevanion, 900 bales cotton, J Siegfried & Co ; 1,000 bundles linseed, M Sewjee.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 200 cotton & 6 bales hides, A Riebe & Co ; 21 bales hides, G Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 712 bags ground nuts, A. Riebe & Co ; 100 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 1,000 bales cotton and 100 bags coffee, V. Brothers ; 21 bales hides and skins, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s, 5 cases berrabelle, D Poesa ; 4 cases hingda, R Allibaza ; 80 bales twist & 400 bundles sharkfins, E Noordin & Co ; 25 bales sharkfins, G J Mahomed ; 3 cases sharkfins, 5 cases fishmaws, and 2 cases peacock feathers, K Khimjee ; 15 cases fishmaws and 55 cases sharkfins, M Rowjee ; 102 bundles sharkfins and 14 bundles fishmaws, A Munjee ; 1,840 bundles sharkfins, 69 bundles fishmaws, and 10 cases peacock feathers, M Dsma ; 16 bags Samuda stone, C Moolchund ; 157 bales cotton, K Noordeen & Co ; 140 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy ; 1 bale cotton, N Notomdass ; 70 bales cotton, N J Abraham ; 67 bales cotton, L Chattoo ; 40 bales cotton, R Callooram ; 196 bales cotton, D Goculabchund ; 128 bales cotton, K Khimjee & Co ; 68 bales cotton, F Scott & Co ; 59 bales cotton, H J G Khaluck ; 50 bales cotton, T Veljee & Co ; 168 bales cotton, G Ramdayal ; 39 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy ; 100 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy ; 50 bales cotton, M Rathee ; 31 bales cotton, H E Ellias ; 62 bales twist, The Alliance Company; 48 bales cotton, R Premjee ; 25 bales twist, N Kessowjee & Co ; 133 bales cotton, R L King & Co.
Bokhara s, 13 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s, 10 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., L., 4h. 51m., 12-38., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

May.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.										Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cirrulo-Nyth whole sky clouded is 10.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
12	29·768	83·2	76·3	73·6	·735	2·6	86·7	78·8	NW, NNW, NNE, NE, NNW, NW, WNW, WNW, NW	329
13	·806	83·9	76·9	74·3	·733	1·6	87·6	79·6	NW, NNW, N, ESE, WNW, NW, WNW, NW	289
14	·817	83·4	76·9	74·5	·750	1·2	87·3	78·6	WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, WNW, NW, WNW, NW.	331
16	·765	84·7	79·3	78·2	·812	6·2	88·3	80·4	NW, NNW, NW, NNW, NNE, WNW, NW, WNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW.	252
17	·745	85·6	79·8	77·9	·784	2·6	89·6	80·8	NW, NNW. ENE, NW, SW, W, WNW, NW.	218
18	·748	85·3	80·2	78·5	·807	2·0	88·5	81·7	SSE, WSW, S, W, WNW, NW, WSW, WNW.	209

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—19TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Suez, 19th May, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 17th May, 11-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 36 minutes.

Via Suez, 19th May, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th May is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 22	0 7
,, Galle	2 0	0 27
,, Kurrachee	2 51	0 3
,, Madras	0 38	0 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 17th May, 11-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London. Cable Madras-Penang interrupted. Messages can be sent via Amoor or past Galle wire Singapore.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 19th May, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west by south, thermometer 85-5, barometer 29 91.

TUTICORIN, 19th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east thermometer 88, barometer 29·76.

VIZAGAPATAM, 19th May, 5-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west high, thermometer 90.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Chatterton, Captain, 21st Madrs Regiment, on medical certificate, from Jubbulpore.

MAY 17.

Stewart, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Symond, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.
Blowers, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

MAY 18.

Williams, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.
Graham, Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Anderson, Lieutenant, Bengal Artillery, on medical certificate, from —.
Forster, Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Bengal Regiment, on duty, from Rupowlee (Punjab).
Goodfellow, Major, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from Australia.

MAY 19.

Lee, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Carwar.
Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Sladden, Quarter Master, 65th Light Infantry, to join, to Poona.

MAY 19.

Lee, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Seton, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Graham, Lieutenant, 16th Madras Lancers, on leave, to England.
Orchard, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Rogers, Major, 20th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Blowers, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Steele, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.
Williams, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 17th May 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
15th Regt N I.—Maj A Utterson, S C, to officiate as Wing officer, vice Lt-Col Currie, proceeded on furlough.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Capt R W Phipps, 10th Brig, has been promoted Maj into No 6 Bat 6th Brig, vice Hall, placed upon the Supy List, and Lt W H Wright, H Bat B Brig, has been promoted Capt into No 3 Bat 6th Brig R A, vice Walkey, placed upon the Supy List.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery.—Capt H Pond (F Bat 9th Brig) from 10th April to 9th Oct 1873, in England, on medical certificate.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, May 15.)

The services of Surg J C Morice, of the 16th Ben Cav, having been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, he is appointed to the medical charge of Sriauggur for the season of 1873.

Lt-Col J T Norgate, Cantonment Mag, Scalkote, has obtained 30 days' furlough on medical certificate, under Government of India, Military Department, No 613, dated 14th July 1871, with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same.

Maj C V Jenkins, Offg Depty Commr, is appointed to officiate as Can Mag of Scalkote, in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Lt-Col Norgate.

Surg E O Tandy is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Ferozepore, with effect from the 25th April 1873, vice Surg-Maj H F Williams, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Asst Surg A Skeen, Civil Surg, Karnal, in medical charge of the Lt-Gov'r's Camp, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Peshawur during the absence of Surg C Bolleu.

Lieut Mr A H Benton, Asst Commr, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days, with effect from the 15th April 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the date on which the several officers named received charge of their respective appointments :—

Surg J E T Aitchison, Civil Surg, Loodianah, to be Civil Surg of Murree.

Surg J Fairweather, Civil Surg of Murree, to be Civil Surg of Gurdaspore.

Asst Surg C W Calthrop, Civil Surg Gurdaspore, to be Civil Surg of Loodianah, but to continue to officiate as Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Lahore Medical School.

Surg R Rouse, Offg Civil Surg, Mooltan, to officiate as Civil Surg of Loodianah.

Lt J B Lindsell, R. E., Asst Engr, 1st grade, Kohat Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and ten days, with effect from the 15th May 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Capt R J Abbott, Comdt, No 3 Horse Light Field Bat, to be Comdt.

Lt R H W Plunkett, Offg Comdt, No 3 Horse Light field Bat, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt R J Abbott, or until further orders.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lt G Swinley, Comdt, No 2 Horse Light Field Bat, to be Comdt.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lt John Edward Paget Mosley,—29th December 1872.

This cane is his promotion to Capt by Bt, published in G G O No 1328 of 1872.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	May 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	June 10	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.....	,, 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company cave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair Season and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monson.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each etter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. At sea Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg erman States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindsi a optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

At 5½ P.M.	At 5 P.M.
Monday ..... May 26	Friday ..... June 6
Friday ..... May 30	,, ... ,, 13

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Monday ..... June 2	Monday ..... ,, 30
,, ... ,, 16	

AUSTRALIA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.	
Saturday ..... June 23	

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails or Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday.....June 6	Monday ..... June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. the service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
May 12. ...	May 20.	May 23. ...	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7. ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.
Friday ..... May 28

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.
Friday ..... May 23

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year..... *ditto* ..... ,,	24	0	0
Three Months ..... *ditto* ..... ,,	14	0	0
One Month ..... *ditto* ..... ,,	5	0	0
One Week ..... *ditto* ..... ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion

REVIEW.

RE-MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS: A PAPER BY THE REV. F. L. SHARPIN, M.A., GARRISON CHAPLAIN, BOMBAY.

SECOND NOTICE.

In considering the question from a religious point of view, the writer of the above pamphlet correctly asserts that the union between a man and his wife is typical of the union between Christ and His Church; but he incorrectly assumes that that union is indissoluble, for he thereby ignores the fact that our Saviour threatened to divorce the Church of Ephesus by removing her candlestick, and that He has carried that threat into effect with respect to every Church that has committed adultery with the authors of heretical doctrines.

The writer next refers to S. Matthew xix., where it is recorded that the Pharisees tempted our Lord by asking Him, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?" and he asserts that our Saviour's answer contains the strongest possible proof against the legality of dissolution of marriage for any cause, thereby proving that he differs from the sixteen ecclesiastics, four of whom were bishops, and sixteen laymen, four of whom were lawyers, who were deputed by Edward VI., in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, (3 and 4 Edward VI., c. 11,) to consider the question, for they held that marriage could be dissolved for adultery. Mr. Sharpin evidently felt his assertion to be a bold one in the face of the words "except it be for fornication," and "saving for the cause of fornication," which occur in two places in S. Matthew's Gospel. He therefore attempts to get rid of them by suggesting a doubt of the accuracy of those two passages, because those words do not occur either in S. Mark's or S. Luke's Gospel, thereby destroying all belief in the inspiration of the Bible and the infallibility of the Church. For, if one jot or tittle of the Bible be untrue, the whole is not inspired, and if the whole be not inspired, the Church erred in telling us that it is; therefore the Church is fallible. But if the whole is not inspired, and the Church is fallible, how can we ascertain which parts are inspired and which are not? We are greatly astonished at the Rev. Mr. Sharpin using an argument which, if followed out, will prove the Bible to be uninspired and the Church fallible, and by that means destroy all reliable evidence of the truth of the Christian religion. Again, if we look at these three Gospels only as secular histories, S. Matthew, who was an Apostle and was present when the words were spoken, is far more likely to be accurate than SS. Mark and Luke, who were not Apostles and were not present. We must therefore reject the suggestion of inaccuracy, both upon religious and secular grounds.

The writer next falls into the trap laid for the unwary by Dr. Döllinger, whose interest it is to create as many cases as possible in which dispensations may be required, for dispensations mean revenue in the Church of Rome. Dr. Döllinger maintains that the clause "saving for the cause of fornication" (S. Matt. v., 32) parallel with the clause "except it be for fornication" (S. Matt. xix, 9) does not mean "on the ground of adultery" but "on the ground of ante-nuptial incontinence," because the word used in the original is *porneia*, "fornication," and not *moicheia*, "adultery"; that is to say say, because a word is used with reference to a wife, which signifies "adultery" when applied to her, and "fornication" when applied to an unmarried woman, we are bound to interpolate the word "ante-nuptial," so as to make it refer to an act done by the wife before she was married. But if it be lawful to interpolate words we have as much right to interpolate the word "post-nuptial," as Mr. Sharpin and Dr. Döllinger have to interpolate the word "ante-nuptial." But God has forbidden us to add to the word (Deut. iv., 2). The attempt to do so, however, in the present instance, is the best evidence we could possibly have that Mr. Sharpin and his supporters admit that the words, "Whoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication," must be understood to authorize divorce for adultery, unless a word or words be interpolated and a strained meaning, which common sense rejects, be put upon the passage. We submit that it would be far more rational to suppose that our Lord used the word "porneia," "fornication," advisedly, since it is a word which is applicable to an unlawful act, done before as well as after marriage, because He wished to except from His prohibition divorce not only for adultery after marriage, but also for fornication during the customary ten or twelve months' probationary bethrothal previous to marriage. If the writer requires any proof of the right of divorce during the period of probationary bethrothal let him refer to S. Matt. i, 18-19. But the question put by the Pharisees had no reference to the legality of divorce for adultery. The legality of divorce for such a cause was admitted by all. The object with which the Pharisees put the question to our Lord was to embroil him with the school of Hillel or of Shammai, between whom a fierce dispute then raged. The former, which was the more popular school, held that a man could divorce his wife for any cause, the latter that he could not, but both schools agreed that he could divorce her for ante-nuptial and post-nuptial fornication. Our Lord therefore clearly understood the question to mean, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for any cause but incontinence during betrothal or after marriage?" and his answer may be fairly paraphrased as follows:—"Both schools are agreed upon the legality of divorce for ante-nuptial and post-nuptial fornication, therefore I except those causes from the operation of the words I am about to utter. But with reference to divorce for other causes, I say that the school of Hillel is right in holding that Deut. xxiv., 1, legalizes divorce for any cause. Moses, however, gave you that law on account of the hardness of your hearts, which prompted you to use cruel means to get rid of a wife, whom you wished to put away, but could not lawfully do so, because she was true to you. But from the beginning it was not so, for man and wife were then considered one flesh, so that they could not be so easily separated. But the school of Shammai is also right in not availing itself of the licence granted by a law which is a perpetual record of the hardness of your hearts and consequently of your degradation. I therefore repeal that law, and henceforward whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder; for whosoever shall do so by putting away his wife for any cause except it be for that which the law of God (Lev. xx., 10) allows, namely, ante-nuptial or post-nuptial fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery, and whoso marrieth her which is put away committeth adultery." It is clear, then, that our Lord by his answer repealed Deut. xxiv., 1, but not Lev. xx., 10, so that he not only did not repeal the law of divorce for adultery, but he actually confirmed it.

The writer makes another mistake in reading every sentence of this passage as if it were isolated, and were not restricted by any context. For instance he reads, "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder" as an absolute command, uncontrolled by the words "except it be for fornication," whereby he makes it appear that our Saviour contradicted Himself, for even he admits that our Lord permitted divorce for ante-nuptial incontinence. The fact is that the whole of this passage is controlled by the words "except it be for fornication;" for instance "they twain shall be one flesh" is true only as long as they are not separated for fornication, and "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder," must be read with the words "except it be for fornication," which in a married person is adultery.

We do not think it necessary to follow Mr. Sharpin in his arguments against the expediency of divorce further than to notice that he greatly errs in placing the case of an unfaithful wife upon a par with that of a lunatic or bedridden wife. It is sufficient that we have shown that divorce for adultery is lawful both according to the law of God and the law of man, and that his arguments against it are untenable.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE PRESENT RAILWAY TIME BILLS ISSUED BY THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Several letters have of late appeared in the daily journals complaining of the absurd change made in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Time Bills with reference to the evening train starting from Church Gate Station at 6-30 P.M., Bombay time. I think that these correspondents are handling the matter in a bad way, for it is absolutely useless to be writing now and then upon a subject when hardly any notice is taken of the matter. In giving my gratuitous advice, I would suggest that a petition be made, addressed to Mr. Duxbury, the Traffic Manager, requesting him, upon good and reasonable grounds, to alter the present mode of starting the evening trains to a more convenient one.

In justice to these correspondents, I deem it also necessary to add that their complaints are not groundless in the least, for I had occasion myself to travel by the 6-30 P.M. train to Mahaluxmee, and found that the hour of my arrival there was decidedly inconvenient and annoying.

Trusting therefore that you will be good enough to allow me a space in your next issue.—I am, &c.,

A FIRST CLASS TICKET-HOLDER.

Bombay, 19th May.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES AT DEOLALEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was delighted to read your first article in your "Notes of the Day" in the impression of the 14th. It gave me particular pleasure to read and to hear the good news of a full regiment being stationed here. What gay times we have in store for us! Will not the Bombay folks envy us! Do you happen to know if the said regiment will have a band? Do, dear Mr. Editor, find out, like a good soul, and tell us all about its artists. I am so fond of music, you cannot conceive. Also find out, please, if there will be any theatrical performances, soirees, &c., &c., and how many ladies we are to expect. I know I am giving you a great deal of trouble, but you are too gallant to neglect one of the weak sex as you call us. Another thing I wish to tell you. When the regiment does come here we will not be under any compliment to that nasty shopkeeper here; the fellow thinks he can charge us any high price he likes for his articles, and we are bound to take them, and then sometimes he has the impudence to tell me if I do not choose to take the goods (of any kind) he sells, and at his own prices, I may leave them alone, well knowing that there is not another shop situated near us, where he has established himself, and where alone respectable people can go to. People call it "mono" something. I do not remember the word: my poor head is too weak to keep such large words in. Don't you pity me? I cannot make out why other Parsees do not come here and build up houses just close to him, and sell things at a reasonable price. I am sure they will not be sorry for coming up, as they will make a fortune in a very short time. For people will flock to the new establishment and bring the wretch to his senses of what is due to us poor creatures living here out of all reach of small profit dealers and competitions. Please forgive all the trouble I have given you, and be good enough to have all I have written printed in handsome type in the loveliest corner of your newspaper. I have forgotten some things I have yet to tell you, but little Julia is crying, so I will commence again when she leaves off. Meanwhile I am, &c.,

Deolalee, 16th May.

FLORENCE.

THE EDUCATION OF THE RYOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry for his sake that "Fidelis" felt hurt at my sayings. I must have touched his tenderest rib, or he never would have come out as he did.

When I wrote about the present system of education and other matters I did not cram myself and adorn a very little of my own with much of alien lore, but I gave you and your readers what I honestly thought and think to be the true state of matters in hand.

I am possibly wrong in my ideas on these subjects, (whoever is right except perhaps the *Indian Statesman?*) and therefore am glad that "Fidelis" is so very kind to stoop to give me the benefit of his notice, which, however, savours just a little too much of the modern Oxfordonian style.

I think that while teaching the masses their "three R's." &c., we pay too little heed to their material education, and if Government would only provide for that with the same generosity as it does for the other the results would be far better appreciated by one and all.

We have A. B. C. schools, we have grand colleges, we have Cooper's Hill and that architectural iniquity on the Kirkee road; but Bappo, who would like to know how to earn a decent livelihood by making matches or boiling soap, has no way of acquiring the necessary knowledge.

It was only yesterday I met Bappoo, junior, in the field. I sat watching him and his twelve bullocks dragging a miserable plough through hard ground, and was wondering about the *Indian Statesman's* two bullock farm, when Bappoo came up and began by asking me in very good English whether I did not feel very warm. Of course I said yes, and then we had a talk.

He told me how some ten years ago a gentleman had advised his father to send him to school, that he had worked hard under the village master, and had also been for two years in Poona, where he finished his education by reading Macaulay's Essays.

"I came back to my village," he continued, "and have now been helping my father for some years, but I hate this life, and if master could give me a good place in your office I would be very thankful."

I drew him out and found him a very decent spoken young fellow, but unhappy and chafing at being unable to do something better for himself than following the plough.

"What's to become of us?" he said, "we are four *brethren*, and the farm of my father which fed us won't feed four times four."

I spoke about handicrafts and trades—no, his sole ambition seemed to be a good place in office, which the gentleman years ago told him would be the reward of his study.

Bapoo, junior, is not the only one of the kind I have met; there are scores of them to be found in more populous villages, and the question is, is it worth while to increase their number, and if we do, is there any hope that matters will right themselves, or should not the State mitigate the possible evil by a timely interference, which will provide the Bappoos of this and the coming generation with something more to think about than their grievances?

History, I think, teaches us that education of the masses naturally *follows* material advancement; here we are trying the, perhaps even in a political sense, dangerous experiment of reversing the nature of things.

But I see "Fidelis" at me again, and I will conclude with only a passing allusion to his, I trust, good-natured banter about my Latin and manure. Agra (sic) sum (sic) eserut (sic), hang it, my dear Mr. Editor, I am sick of it; why the d—— but, there, I shan't use bad language—however, why didn't your P. D. keep his eyes open and save the very little bacon I had left. When next I quote Latin, I shall do so with a book of reference and a grammar at my elbow, so as to secure to myself a fair field and no favour.

SHAMEEL.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. NUBIA, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. F. S. James, Major Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Dr. A. Croker, Mr. E. Logan, Mr. W. G. Fleming, Mr. D. Batchelor, Lieutenant H. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Betts and infant, and Mr. Mathers.

For Brindisi—Mr. J. Crawford, Baron Van Rehfues, and Revd Mr. Lockie.

For Venice—Mr. H. J. G. Browne, Mr. Fanning, Mr. Gibbon, and Mr. and Mrs. Wakley.

Mr. Aden—Mr. Postonjee Hormusjee and Mr. Nowrojee Postonjee.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S MOVEMENT.—The Plimsoll Commissioners held their first meeting on Tuesday in the Fine Arts Room of the House of Lords. Reporters were not admitted. The South Yorkshire miners have resolved to raise £1,000 in aid of Mr. Plimsoll. The money is to be raised by two general payments of 6d. each. The Sunderland shipowners, after discussing Mr. Plimsoll's bill, have passed a resolution deprecating hasty legislation, as being likely to injure those whom it was sought to protect. This was carried against an amendment affirming that Mr. Plimsoll's bill was sound in the clauses relating to the load line and restrictions on overloading, but condemning the survey clauses as impracticable. Among the meetings held lately in support of Mr. Plimsoll's movement was one at Manchester on Monday night, at which a letter was read from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, Dr. Herbert Vaughan, in which the right rev. prelate wrote—"I am heart and soul with your movement, which is one of justice and humanity. There is probably no one who has travelled much by sea who will not be able to corroborate the truth of Mr. Plimsoll's general statement, and to justify it by additional evidence. A few years ago I sailed round Cape Horn in a vessel carrying 500 or 600 souls. On reaching port in England the captain had the copper plates on the ship's bottom removed. All the planks and timbers were so rotten that he could thrust his walking stick through any one of them. It was the merest chance that she had not been lost with all on board."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

BOMBAY.

H. M.'s MAY FAIRE was hauled into the Government dock yesterday.

FIRE NEAR NOWSAREE.—Last week a small village near Nowsaree was destroyed by fire.

A TIGER AT DEVGHUD BAREA.—A tiger has made its appearance at a place called Devghud Bares.

SURAT SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The vacation of the Surat Small Causes Court terminated on the 16th instant.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SURAT.—During the week ending 16th instant there were 46 births and 50 deaths at Surat.

TORTURE.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined one Crushna Luxmon, a cartman, Rs. 10, for cruelly torturing his bullocks.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Sunday evening in a cow shed at Funnuswady. By the exertion of some of the towns-people it was soon extinguished.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-eight European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—During the month ending 31st April the income of the Surat Municipality amounted to Rs. 6,429-3-4½ on goods, and Rs. 5,774-10-8 by toll tax.

THE NEWLY-APPOINTED DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood, the newly-appointed District Judge of Surat, assumed the charge of his office on the 14th instant.

THE NATIVE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, the newly appointed Native Judge of the High Court, will take the usual oath of his office on the 30th inst.

MURDER NEAR DHUNDOOKA.—At the last Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad a Hindoo was charged with the murder of a Mookhi near Dhundooka. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

THEFT.—A Musselman named Ismael Mahomed was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Cooper to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Khoodabux Ismael.

FIRE AT MANDVIE.—On the 13th instant a fire broke out at Mandvie, in the Surat collectorate, by which twelve houses were destroyed and four bullocks burned. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,200.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, nine Goanese were charged with gaming with dice, cards, and money in the Hanuman Lane. They were adjudged guilty and fined five rupees each.

A NEW SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed* a new Spinning and Weaving Company under the auspices of Messrs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Kessowjee Naik, and others, is shortly to be started at Colaba.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Rama Anund. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Baboola tank.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday a Hindoo labourer whilst dammering the roof of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, Tardeo, fell off the roof on to the ground, fracturing his left forearm. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

DEFAMATION.—The Rev. Mr. J. Braz Fernandes yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morejee, and obtained a summons against Justiniano Couto and Cawasjee Pestonjee, proprietor and publisher of *O Echo Portuguez*, charging them with defamation.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 279 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 132 were from the High Court, 114 from the Magistrates of Police, and 33 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 206 were natives, and the remaining 73 were Europeans.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Calia Wittoo, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH BY TETANUS.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Ramdas Matsya, who had his fingers jammed in some machinery in the Royal Mills, Parell, on the 23rd April. The jury found that death was caused by tetanus, supervening on an accidental injury to his hand.

THE SON OF THE LATE NAWAB OF SURAT.—Mir Zool Fakar Alee Khan, son of the late Nawab of Surat, left for England last week. A Surat paper says that it is one of the most gratifying and auspicious events to be recorded in the history of Surat that this young Nawab has proceeded to England with the object of receiving education there.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—H. H. Mulharao, says a Surat paper, is now in a better state of health, and is steadily recovering from rheumatism, of which he has been ailing. H. H. has rallied under the treatment of a Doobla, a resident in the vicinity of Baroda, who has now the honour of riding to the Durbar in a palanquin. It is reported that no one was allowed to visit the Gaekwar during his illness except Khanvikar, his Dewan, at whose counsel a will was said to have been prepared.

MATHERAN.—A correspondent, who has had a good deal of experience of the climate of Matheran, writes to us that he does not remember such an unpleasant night on the hill as was that of Saturday. The heat was most oppressive though there was a slight breeze, and it was impossible for most people to sleep till well on in the night. For several days past it has been much warmer than usual at Matheran, the air being generally sultry. It is fully 10 degrees warmer than it was a week or ten days ago.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. KNIGHT.—We learn that the native friends and admirers of Mr. Robert Knight are about to give a farewell entertainment to him before his departure from Bombay to Calcutta to take up his appointment in the Statistical Department under the Government of India. The entertainment will consist of a dinner and a representation of some light theatrical piece by Mr. and Mrs. Bennee. A committee of management has been formed, and a sum has already been subscribed sufficient to defray all necessary expenses.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night last an attempt was made to break into the piece-goods godown of a Hindoo named Munoor Rugoonath, residing in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. A large hole was made in the wall close to the door-post of the back door, but the large bales of piece-goods prevented the thieves getting inside. The object was to steal a large sum of money which the moonim of the firm had brought the previous day, and which he was seen counting in the open verandah facing the street. The detectives have been ordered to be on the alert.

FATAL AFFRAY AT DUNCAN ROAD.—A Bhattia woman, residing on the first floor of a house in Upper Duncan Road, discovered on Thursday a man named Kooshia Bapoo in her room with a brass lota in his hand. The woman called her husband, who keeps a grain shop on the ground floor of the house, and he, Ramjee Shamjee by name, came up and snatched the lota from the man's hand. Here a scuffle ensued between the two men. A police sepoy hearing an alarm went at once to the back of the house and found the stranger lying insensible at the head of the staircase. The police-man gave him some water to drink, when he stated that the Bhattia had struck him with his fist and kicked him in the stomach. The man was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where Mr. Cooper, the Magistrate, attended at 2 p.m. and took his deposition. He died at about 5 p.m. An inquest will be held on the body the same evening, and after the evidence of one witness it was adjourned for further enquiry. An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of the deceased, when several witnesses were examined, Dr. Gray, second Surgeon J. J. Hospital, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, stated that in his opinion death had been caused by rupture of the spleen.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP EVENING STAR, 765 tons, Captain G. Wales, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S. S. BUCKINGHAM, 668 tons, Captain G. Butchart, sailed yesterday for Odessa via Carwar with a cargo of 750 bales cotton.

THE S. S. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain J. G. Gammon, sailed yesterday for Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and forty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP FRIGA, 1,135 tons, Captain E. Crawford, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Aden (April 21st) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace & Co.

THE P. & O. Co's. S. S. BOKHARA, 1,77 5tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail, Mr. Palwal as a passenger for Galle, and 1,625¼ chests opium, &c.

THE SHIP WILLIAM WOODBURY, 1,215 tons, Captain J. Herviman, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from North Shields (December 13th) with a cargo of 1,529 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER JUNO from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay last Sunday afternoon (18th instant) She met in the middle of the Red Sea the Austrian Lloyd's steamers Apis from Bombay and Dido from Colombo, both bound for Trieste.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain P. Azzopardi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (May 15) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr James Conder, Capt H Lee, R.E, Mr. R.B. Oliphant, and eighty-nine deck passengers from different ports.

THE P. & O. Co.'S S. S. TANJORE, 1,289 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst from China with the China mail and the following cargo:—From Singapore—1 box treasure, 146 boxes benjamin, 109 bags long pepper, 1 box sundries, 1 box garrowood, 19 pieces ivory, 11 cases silk, 3 boxes clothing, 1 box preserves, 1 box tea, 1 package sugar candy, 9 cases Chinaware, and 3 cases mace. From Hongkong—4 boxes syce, 2 cases specie, 8 bars steel iron, 33 boxes silk piece-goods, 46 boxes glass bangles, 525 boxes cassia, 730 tubs and bags sugar-candy, 125 bags sugar, 387 packages silk, 7 boxes tea, 18 boxes false pearls, 7 boxes papers, 11 boxes fans, 66 bags copper cash, 220 boxes preserves, 7 boxes indigo, 200 boxes camphor, 38 boxes glass beads, 31p ackages Chinaware, 1 box toys, 12 garden seats, 20 packages flower pots, 30 boxes numsell, 20 boxes paper umbrellas, 2 boxes scales, 192 boxes waxed umbrellas, 3 boxes brass beads, 2 boxes white copper, 5 boxes brass leaves, 5 cases Persian blue, 100 bags alum, 50 rolls matting, 2 boxes sweatmeats, 10 boxes camphorwood boxes, 2 boxes dry fruits, and 200 empty jars. From Penang—143 slabs tin, 4 cases nutmegs, 1 box pearl, and 2 packages teeth. She brought the following passengers:—For Bombay—Mr. Buxy and servant, Mr. M. Mahomed and servant, Mr. A. Hussum, Mr. F. Hussunally, Mr. A. Hydcrally, Mr. J. Cowasjee, Mr. G. Satnall, Mr. T. C. Anstey, Major and Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. Goodall, Mr. Blackburn, and forty-seven natives. For Brindisi—Baron Van Rehfues and servant, and Rev. Mr. Luckie. For Venice—Mr. H. S. G. Browne, Mr. J. Fanning, Mr. Leathes, Mr. Gibbon and Mrs. and Miss Wakley. For Southampton—Mr. F. S. James, Major Duff, Dr. A. Croker, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Mr. E. Logan, and Mr. and Mrs. Reid, infant and ayah.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.	MAY.	Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.	H.	M.	IN.	FT.
5	32 m	2	1	11	41 m	3	6
6	22 a	4	5	.....		.....	
7	6 m	2	8	0	57 m	3	9
7	28 a	4	9	1	7 a	3	1
8	22 m	3	8	2	2 m	5	0
8	22 a	4	11	2	17 a	3	3
9	16 m	5	1	2	52 m	6	1
9	8 a	5	11	3	40 a	3	9
10	4 m	6	0	3	34 m	7	0
9	49 a	5	1	4	2 a	3	10
10	49 m	6	7	4	15 m	3	7
10	32 a	5	0	4	48 a	3	11
11	34 m	6	10	4	54 m	7	10
11	12 a	4	8	5	32 a	3	8

Moon—New, 26th, 2h. 10m P.M.

"NO THOROUGHFARE."

MR. AND MRS. BENNER hold out an attractive programme for Thursday night; and from what we have learned of the preparations which are being made to render the play of "No Thoroughfare" as appreciable as it deserves, we anticipate quite a gala night for the play-going public. We can the more confidently look for success because the play of "No Thoroughfare" is just the one to bring out the talent of Mr. Bennee. The excellent representation he gave us of the character of the Polish Jew assures us that Messrs. Wilkie Collins and Charles Dickens' Obenreizer will be faithfully personated. But what will no doubt prove most attractive is the scenery. Mr. Bennee, in the Polish Jew and in London Assurance, produced scenic effects which from previous experience we had thought to be quite unobtainable at the Grant Road Theatre. Next Thursday we are promised a snowstorm on the Alps, the scenery for which will occupy the full extent of the stage. The sight of snow in this weather ought to be refreshing. The reduction in the prices of admission on this occasion gives everybody a chance of seeing a good thing cheaply.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A FEW days back a man who was grazing sheep near Segore was struck by lightning. Four of the sheep were killed, but the man was only stunned.

WE hear that an excellent arrangement has been adopted by the officiating magistrate of Allahabad. A native doctor has recently been sent round to inspect the servants' houses in the compounds of Europeans, in order to detect any attempts to conceal cases of small-pox. Cases came to our knowledge some few weeks ago which illustrate the wisdom of this course.—*North-West Herald.*

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S LAST MINUTE.—The Lieutenant-Governor's Minute on the Culna Lock-up—which we summarised yesterday, has fallen like a thunderbolt from a serene sky amongst the Collector-Magistrates of Bengal. It is suggested that the naughty pets needed a little wholesome tonic after the recent distribution of pudding. Doubtless Sir George Campbell is merely enacting the part of the fond parent in Ingoldsby's *Nursery Reminiscences*—"cruel only to be kind;" and a dispensation of alternate kicks and half pence may possibly have the effect of encouraging the good boys, and intimidating the bad.—*Englishman.*

ACCIDENT IN DACCA.—A few days ago a party of snake hunters, or "charmers" as they are commonly called, were out in the jungles searching for specimens for the purpose of exhibition, when one of them rested his loaded gun against the trunk of a tree preparatory to climbing it to gather some of the fruit. The tree (a thorny one) was difficult to climb, and somehow or other his clothing caught the trigger of the gun and it went off. The discharge, consisting of some 10 or 12 buck shot, entered the lower part of his thigh, knocking him off the tree, and to add to his misfortunes, the fall occasioned a fracture of the thigh bone.—*Bengal Times.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.—The Sulaman Khails are said to have attacked another tribe called Nasirs, who inhabit the neighbourhood of Derah Gomul; and after a short fight carried away four women and four camels of the Nasirs, leaving at the same time two of their own number dead on the field. A Sirdar or Chief of the tribe of Mahomed Zaires, who, with one hundred horsemen, was sent by the ruler of Kurm (Wullee Mahomed Khan) to collect revenue at Kohsein, has been murdered by the Mahomed Zais together with his followers. The Ameer has sent Moonshee Hoosein Khan to inquire into the case. The Ameer is said to have inspected his army at a review which took place outside of the Shah Shaheed gate of the city of Cabul. The troops were exercised for three hours; after which some of the officers, who had neglected their duty, and proved themselves incompetent, were cast into prison. Four hundred sowars of Sirdar Yakoob Khan have, it is said, deserted from him; and he has pursued them with one thousand sowars, succeeding, however, in catching only four of them while the rest fled to Yagistan. They are said to have been instigated to desert by Colonel Sirdar Khan, whom Yakoob Khan imprisoned and forwarded to Cabul as soon as he heard that such was the case.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

KHIVA.*

(*Times.*)

FOUR-AND-THIRTY years ago there was much excitement in British India. The Czar had just declared war against the Khan of Khiva. Our jealousy and suspicion of Russia were then at their height. The siege of Herat by the Shah had been attributed, but without ample reason, to Russian instigation. The detection of Simonich and Vicovich, though their acts were repudiated by Nesselrode, justified every precaution. We had responded to intrigues in Teheran and Cabul in a manner which could not be mistaken. We were across the Indus. Candahar and Afghanistan were occupied by British troops. Dost Mahomed had been driven into exile. Shah Soojah reigned in his stead by favour of our force. Our outposts were pushed to the very frontiers of Persia, and extended from the borders of Candahar to Bamecan and Quettah. But we did not hold the land in peace. The Beloochees were struggling fiercely to shake off our grasp. Khelat had just been wrested from us. British detachments under Clarke and Clibborn had met with reverses, unheeded presages of the great disaster to come. Dost Mahomed was plottiug with all his dexterous might against the power which had hurled him from the Throne. No wonder our diplomatic agents, mostly energetic, accomplished soldiers such as the Indian Army has always possessed were on the alert. Every line written by Rawlinson, Burnes, Macnaghten, Todd, M'Niel bears testimony to the lively dread of the all-pervading influence and intrigues of Russia. And Russian been aware of our operations she might have found cause for alarm and reclamations. But we could aver with truth that we were only engaged in works of defence, creating, as is were, detached posts to cover the approaches to India, while Russia, persistent and insatiable, was in the attitude of an aggressor. Khiva was now our next-door neighbour—our sentries in Afghanistan looked on the territory of the Khan. When old Nicolo Polo set out from Constantinople, more than 650 years ago, he sought the land of the "Western Tartars, who, after devastating many provinces of Europe and Asia, had settled in the vicinity of the Volga, had built cities, and assumed the forms of a regular Government," in order that he might dispose of "the valuable stock of ornamental jewels" which he had purchased in the Byzantime capital. The decription by his son Marco of the regions through which they both travelled, though long derided by the incredulous, has been pretty well verified by recent research, and his accounts of the wealth, commerce, civilization, and religious tolerance, as well as the fact of the existence of considerable Christian populations, are accepted as authentic. How vast the change since the Venetians wandered from the Bosphorus to China! In the course of the six centuries and more which have since rolled over the world the black night of a ferocious barbarism has descended, deepending and spreading upon Central Asia. Every ray of light disappeared. Wealth vanished, commerce became a desperate venture. Mahomedanism and its concommitant, slavery, in their worst form intensified the debasing influences of a nomad life in wastes, which grew as agriculture decayed. But the traditions of former greatness clung to the soil which had once produced swarming hordes to overrun the world and had been the nurse of great conquerors. Caravans still toiled in fear and trembling from the Caspian to Cathay. There were famous historic rivers watering plains once teeming with life, but now deserted steppes. There were mines in the mountain ranges and the valleys. Might not the prosperity and greatness these lands had once known return with the establishment of good government and civilized institutions? Who was to undertake the task? Peaceful influences could do nothing with the most fanatical of Mahomedans. An invasion of a land without settled inhabitants or towns was not a matter to be lightly undertaken, and yet subjugation seemed, however difficult, to be the only means of civilizing the tribes, whose recognized trade was man-stealing, and who were enemies to all the world. The people whom Nicolo Polo set out to visit on the banks of the Volga became a mighty nation. Their traders exchanged the manufactures of Europe for the tea and silk of China. But the road was long and dangerous. With the ruler of the tract between the Oxus and the Jaxartes the Russians had established relations founded on the terror of their arms, which secured their caravans from molestation; but to the left of the Oxus lay a principality with the people of which they were unable to arrive at an amicable understanding of any long duration. We are in the habit of writing of Khiva, or Khaurism, as it is called by the natives, as if it were some petty principality. But a State from which Russia has already sliced off a potion larger than all Italy, and which still covers an area of 450,000 square miles—more than Germany and France together—can scarcely be termed insignificant, in point of extent at all events. It is likely enough the first taste the Khivans had of their neighbours' quality did not encourage them to seek very close intercourse. The Khivans could not shut their eyes to the fact that the efforts of the Russians to extend commercial relations were invariably connected with an appropriation of territory. They were civilized enough to resent the annexation of their country without their assent. If a Khivan could lay his hand on a Russian he converted him into portable property and confiscated his goods, and "potting a Khivan" was no doubt a favourite sport at the Russian out-posts when occasion offered. Whatever may have been the griefs of the Czar against Khiva in 1839, it is probable they were sharpened by our occupation of Afghanistan; and, even supposing that Russia had been always an inoffensive, unaggressive neighbour, it must be admitted the manifesto in which the Cabinet of St. Peters-burg set forth her wrongs exhibits a series of the most scandalous insults and injuries. It will be seen that the Khan of Khiva gave a very different account, but the characteristics of Uzbeks, Turcomans, and Cossacks render it likely that they committed the acts complained of whenever they could, whether their master was at war or peace with the Czar; and it is probable that the Russians, who despised their barbarous neighbours, seized on their territory whenever it suited their purpose. One fact speaks for itself; when Abbott was in Khiva there were 700,000 slaves, of whom 30,000 were Persians, the rest being swept from the adjoining countries, held in captivity by the 1,660,000 Turcomans, Uzbeks, Cossacks, &c., composing the population. The Czar complained "that the Khivans continually harassed the Khirgis Cossacks, whose Sultan owed him allegiance, destroyed their camps, forced them to pay tribute, carried them into slavery, interrupted the intercourse of Russia with other States, detained the caravans to Bokhara, and seized their merchants and merchandize. Even the peaceful fishermen on the shores of the Caspian were carried into captivity. To put an end to such a state of things the Khivans in Russia had been arrested, and the Khan was informed that they would not be released unless all Russian slaves were sent back. After the lapse of three years the Khan sent back 100 Russians, although 200 had been carried off that very Spring from the shores of the Caspian. "To put down this robbery, to secure the trade of Russia to deliver her subjects from slavery, to make her name respected by Khiva, a body of troops would be despatched into the territories of the Khan, but with orders that they were to retire within their own frontiers as soon as their objects had been attained." We hear and read of the same causes of quarrel alleged and the same promise reiterated to day. While Perroffski was collecting the force which was precipitated into Khiva by the impatience of the Czar, long before the accomplished Governor of Orenburg had matured his plans, the Indian Government accredited a mission to the little State of of Herat, which had just gallantly asserted its pretensions to independence, and our envoy, Major d'Arcy Todd, considering that the time was propitious for cultivating good relations with the Khan of Khiva, in June, 1839, sent a letter of friendship to the Khan, as well as a handsome rifle, by a Mahomedan priest of great respectability. The priest was well received, and came back with "a broken-down nag" in exchange for the rifle, and an Uzbek Ambassador, who bore a letter from the Khan, in which he was good enough to accept our friendship, and astute enough to test its value by asking for substantial proofs of our desire to help him. It was necessary to explain what we could and what we could not do, and as late in the year as the 24th of December Captain Abbott was despatched to Khiva, with the best presents our Mission at Herat could afford, and general instructions to impress the Khan Huzurut, or Supreme Lord of Khaurism or Khiva, with the value of the British alliance. We believe Captain Abbott still lives, and we congratulate him on the pleasure he must experience in finding that the records of his adventures during that journ

and carry his people into slavery. The second night of their march, as they were approaching the Russian fort, they halted to rest their wearied and half-starved cattle, when there were cries as if an attack had been made on the horses. Abbott seized his arms and rushed off to the rescue. He was struck down by blows from behind, another blow struck his pistol from his hand. He sword was wrested from his side; but he got his dagger free, and drove it into the neck of one of his assailants; as he raised his hand again a sabre fell on it, severing off two fingers clean, hacking another, disjointing his thumb, and shattering the solid ivory handle of the dagger. Then he was beaten till the Cossacks thought he was dead. They hunted down his servants, seized on baggage, camels, horses—divided the spoil, and made themselves happy round the camp fires. The escape of the Envoy was miraculous. A Cossack thrust his hand into his breast to see if his heart beat; Abbott just recovering, wishpered to him he had gold, managed to get at a purse of the talismanic metal and put it into the hand of his visitor, who vowed he would see him safe to the Russian fort. Whether he would have been able to keep his word or not is very doubtful, but after wandering up an down a prisoner in the hands of the Khirjiz, Abbott was released by a messenger, who had been sent by Todd from Herat to Khiva with a supply of money and latters, and who, with rare devotion, resolved to follow Abbott over the Steppe, although he had been already 40 days on his journey. Abbott forgot all the past, and even overlooked the perfidy of Hussun Mhaton. After many circuitous marches he was conducted within sight of Dash Gallach, or Nuovo Alexandrofski. He was well received by the commandant after some cautious investigation, and was despatched on his way to Orenburg. There he met Perroffski, of whose character, ability, and accomplishments he formed the highest opinion, and he was thence forwarded to Moscow and St. Petersburg. It is now known that the release of the Russian slaves, for which he prepared the way, was effected in the following year through the efforts of Sir R. Shakspeare, who succeeded Abbott at Khiva. The disasters which befel Perroffski's detachment did not prevent the Khan Huzurat from keeping his word. Perhaps he was able to understand that it was not the valour of his soldiers, but the effects of the climate which then averted the blow which, on similar pleas, is now about to fall on his kingdom. Our notice has gone to such a length that we must conclude with a general recommendation of a book which careful editing would render of singular interest at the present moment.

"DHOW CHASING IN ZANZIBAR WATERS."*

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

Captain Sulivan's book has made its appearance even more opportunely than it might have done had Sir Bartle Frere's mission been as successful as was anticipated in some quarters. Looking at the slave question from the standpoint of the Sultan of Zanzibar, we can understand and almost sympathize with his recalcitrant attitude. He has no prejudices whatever on the subject of slavery as an institution, and the tax on the trade forms an important and increasing branch of his revenue. He very naturally prefers a lucrative certainty to the chance of a more profitable general commerce that may never be developed in his time. Pecuniary considerations apart, he is far less of a free agent than we seem to give him credit for being. He is Sultan no doubt, and unconstitutionally absolute; but his absolutism is tempered by a strong public opinion founded on the interests that have peopled the island of Zanzibar, and enriched the Arab and Banyan colonists. Discontent with the reigning prince is apt to take the form of insurrection, intrigue, and daggers, and had the Sultan come easily to a pleasant understanding with the English envoy, English good will might scarcely have assured him against the domestic dangers he would infallibly have provoked. But although the Sultan is in some measure the victim of his position, and is placed in an awkward dilemma by our somewhat preremptory uppeal, we cannot consider him or his interest except in so far as the *suaviter in modo* may further the cause we have at heart. He may offer a resistance based upon plausible special pleading that may delay indefinitely the consummation we desire if we show ourselves lukewarm in our dealings with him, and it is important that English memories should be refreshed as to the reality of the horrors we are seeking to suppress. We doubt greatly, indeed, whether these have ever been sufficiently realized among us. We believe that comparatively few Englishmen have an idea of all that is involved in the continuance of this East African slave trade, or suspect that it implies wholesale mortality among its victims, preceded by starvation and slow torture; that it means the devastation and depopulation of hundreds of miles of one of the richest and fairest countries in the world; that it gives rise to perpetual petty wars waged with the single purpose of filling the barracoons, supplying the slave caravans and giving some petty potentate the means of indulging himself in a prolonged debauch; that it demoralizes alike Portuguese, Arabs, and Indian subjects of our own, until mercantile houses of good credit and fair trade repute do their best and most profitable business by means of diabolical cruelty and cold-blooded murder.

Captain Sulivan cannot boast of much literary skill, but the nature of his subject enables him to dispense with that. His style is discursive and involved; not unfrequently in a single sentence he embraces one of his pages and the better part of another, and yet we have followed him with deep interest from the beginning to the end of his book. He tells his story with the outspoken plainness of a seaman, and certainly does not mince matters. He would make make short work of negotiations with the Arab Princelet whose treaty rights are the cause of so much misery. Nor does he hesitaite to assert that the timidity of our Indian politicians and statesmen has made them the accomplices of the Imaun of Muscat and the Sultan of Zanzibar. Rather than risk their relations with the communities that command the entrance of the Persian Gulf, they have closed their eyes and ears when they were bound to keep them open, and have repressed the zeal of naval officers who were indiscreet enough to act up to the spirit of their instructions. So he says at least, and he has had a long experience on the coast. Three-and-twenty years ago he served in the squadron as a midshipman; since then he has been in command of two different ships, and so from first to last he has seen as much as most men of the atrocities of the traffic. His cruise in the Castor, about 1849-50, is interesting as giving a vivid idea of the hardships and dangers of the service. It had to be carried on very much in boats, where the provisions often ran short and water was frequently very scarce. The crews were exposed to alternations of scorching sun and heavy plumps of tropical rain. Economy of space was everything, and consequently they had no change of clothes. So when the rain came down they stowed their clothes away under a tarpaulin and took shelter themselves in the sea up to their necks. As Captain Sulivan remarks, it was not to be wondered at that very few of them escaped fever. Their expeditions up the river in search of the slave depots and the slavers remind us of the inimitable descriptions in "Tom Cringle's Log," although the Arab man-stealers on the eastern coast were less formidable enemies than the Spanish pirates of the western rivers. But there were the same bars with the heavy surfé breaking upon them—the deadly fogs and the fœtid mangrove swamps. There were much the same incidents, with the slavers showing a bold front when they could not run the slaves up into the interior of the country, and opening fire on the attacking parties sticking on the mud banks in the creeks. That kind of desultory hide-and-seek work has been going forward more or less until comparatively the other day when Captain Sulivan went out in command of the Daphne. In spite of it all, the slave trade has been on the increase. There had never been so many slaves rescued as in 1868 and 1869. The spasmodic activity of our cruiser, according to Captain Sulivan, had positively made the trade more remunerative. The prices rose in the Arabian and Persian slave marts, as fewer slaves came to be delivered there, and the demand exceeded the supply. The delivery of one cargo in tolerable condition covered several failures, while, thanks to he frequent captures which were made, the comparatively safe traffic in "domestic slaves" received a steady stimulus. Captain Sulivan very cleary explains the different branches of the eastern slave trade, and how it is that the treaty subsisting with Zanzibar has acted as a cloak to all kinds of illegality. Within his own dominions—that is to say, along 300 to 400 miles of coast—the Zanzibar Sultan can license the slave-trade. He has retained the right to imports slaves sufficient for the cultivation of the island; but the annual imports amount to some 20,000, while the labour necessary is estimated at about a tenth, if not a twentieth, of that number. The surplus, of course, is shipped for export, under licences which pay tax to the treasury. A dhow full of slaves may be lying under the guns of an English cruiser in Zanzibar harbour; there may be no possible question as to the destination of the freight, and yet the Englishman is powerless to interpose in the cause of humanity in waters sanctified by treaty. Then the clause in that treaty allowing "domestic slaves" to pass scot-free is systematically abused. Slaves for sale and export are dressed up as sailors, passengers, in all manners of disguises. Captain Sulivan tells us that it is never difficult to distinguish them. The brutish, blank, hopeless expression of their countenance tells its own tale. Yet unless you carry an interpreter who can cross-examine them and so convict the vessel they are embarked upon, it is somewhat hazardous to make a capture. It is there that the backwardness with which he charges the Indian authorities comes into play to cripple the blockade. Officers may well hesitate to practice philanthropy at their proper risk and to stop a vessel on any but the most irrefragable evidence, if they believe their own Government will be more disposed to condemn than to support them against the clamour of the slave-dealers.

The book is full of harrowing details as to the sufferings of the slaves in transit. It may be questionable which are the more fortunate—those who succumb or are slaughtered while being marched from their homes in the interior to the nearest port of embarkation, or those others who survive to be delivered at their destination, where their treatment may possibly be tolerable. But there can be no question whatever as to the torments undergone in transit. We used to hear a great deal of the horrors of the middle passage between Western Africa and the American coast. The slaves from the Niger and Brass and Bonny rivers died of heat, stench, disease, and overcrowding, but at least they were generally fairly fed. It would appear that in the eastern trade anything like adequate victualling is unheard of. Nothing proves it more than the fact that the slaves dhows habitually make certain points on the coast to replenish their scanty provisions at the risk of falling into the clutches of our cruisers, while their safety would be to strike a straight line for Ras-el-hed and the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Captain Sultan gives pictures, taken from the life, of the emaciated wretches they took out of their prizes—pictures more telling than the descriptions, which are vivid enough in their frank simplicity. The overcrowding is fearful, and if some of the victims survive it, it only proves what human nature can endure. In these confined dhows they are sometimes packed away on three successive decks, the one rising above the other. It is quite impossible for the unhappy wretches to stand upright; and on one occasion Captain Sulian delivered a lot of wretched women who had been shipped for the voyage of thirty or forty days with nothing whatever between them and the stones that formed the ballast of the vessel. The slave merchants will rather hazard death than run the risk of capture and the certain condemnation of their vessel. When the wind is in a particular quarter they are aware that with the peculiar rig of the dhows escape is impossible and accordingly they breach the ship through the breakers. Being ready, of course, to launch their boats or take to surf, they can generally save themselves, and occasionally they rescue some of their living freight, although the proportion is usually very small. Or if they see the steam of a vessel at sea, Captain Sulivan assures us, it is by no means unfrequent to cut the throats of the slaves and cast them overbroad, that the cruiser may find no *pieces de conviction* on board the dhow to condemn her.

By way of putting an end to these horrors, Captain Sulivan makes several suggestions. First of all, he would forbid the slave trade peremptorily in Zanzibar, leave no treaty loop-holes through which the slavers might creep, and make the penalty for any breach of the international law death. Next agreeing with the evidence given by Admiral Sir Leopold Heath before the Parliamentary Committee, he would materially increase the blockading squadron, and he indicates the several points of the coast where cruisers and steam launches should be stationed. Finally, he would have an English settlement established on some comparatively healthy spot to the south of Zanzibar where the rescued slaves might be landed educated and taught to work. He would have it garrisoned by a native Indian regiment, a force of cavalry, and a company of acclimatized Europeans, and he would have a road made thence to Lake Tanganyika, and protected at intervals by entrenched villages, peopled by the liberated slaves. We cannot comment here on his suggestions, which may or may not be practicable. But we are sure he will convert many readers to his opinion, that the slave trade will never be put down until the existing treaty with Zanzibar is definitely terminated. Any modifications will only perpetuate existing abuses, and the burden of his book is that Sir Bartle Frere's mission must somehow be forced to a successful terminatin.

* "Dhow Chasing in Zanzibar Waters." By Captain G. W. Sulivan, R.N., late Commander of H.M.S. *Daphne*. (London: Sampson Low and Co. 1873.)

THE NEW "WOOLWICH INFANT."

The exact exterior dimensions and length of tube of the new "Woolwhich Infant" for land service are still, we understand, undecided points, although the weight has been definitely fixed at the old standard—viz., 35 tons. It is proposed, however, to commence the manufacture of a number of these weapons at once, so as to complete about 20 within the present financial year; hence we may assume that the questions pending as regards peculiarity of construction will be very shortly solved. No nine 35-ton guns of the earlier or sea service pattern will be constructed, at any rate for the present, beyond the 13 which are now finished; nevertheless, the pattern has been approved by the War Office authorities as a service gun, and embodied in the list of ordnance. The proposed "Infant" is to be considerably longer than its predecessor, which was necessarily curtailed for turret service on board ship, but will throw a projectile of similar weight,—viz., 700lb. The charge will be increased to 130lb. of pebble powder, necessitating a cartridge of 2ft. 6in. in length. This will probably increase the initial velocity of the projectile at the muzzle of the gun to 1,350 or 1,375ft. per second, giving, of course, a corresponding extension of range, and consequent increment in penetrating power at a given distance. The facilities for the manufacture of these monster weapons will be greatly increased after the completion of the new 30-ton Nasmyth's steam-hammer and its accompanying forges and rolling mills; the present buildings being totally inadequate in point of space for the manipulation of the vast quantity of ponderous "heats" that have to be submitted to the comparatively gentle taps of the 10 and 12-ton steam-hammers now in use, although all that ingenuity and science could effect has been done to adapt the old machinery for the terrible strain put upon it. One glance at the wide expanse of the forge buildings at present in course of construction suffices to show how admirably they are suited for the noble office which they are destined to fulfil.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF DEEP SEA CABLES.

One of the most interesting inquiries of the day relates to the average life of deep-sea cables. The French Atlantic cable has, most unfortunately for the amalgamation scheme, suddenly collapsed. If it be found that the French cable, as well as that of 1865, is permanently injured, the fact that we are reduced to a single wire for communication with America is only the beginning of troubles. That cannot be expected to hold out for any considerable length of time, especially if it should be found that the more work a wire has to do the sooner its electric service is exhausted. Perhaps the estimate of eight years as the average duration of a deep-sea cable will be found to be too narrow. It is to be hoped that it may, in the interests of the shareholders of the cable companies, if not of the construction companies. Though even to renew an Atlantic cable every eight years does not appear to be incompatible with the profitable working of telegraphic communication with America. It would seem that at present the failure of cables has not been very precisely provided for in the estimates of cable companies' liabilities. A short career for cables becomes now an ascertained fact, and the shareholders must, in the language of the First Commissioner of Works, "regulate themselves accordingly."—*Overland Mail.*

LUDICROUS IGNORANCE AT AMERICAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

(*Times.*)

The Americans have just experienced an abrupt and mortifying surprise. Having instituted a system of Civil Service Examinations resembling our own, they are informed, as the first result of the experiment, that "the ignorance in regard to the geography, history, and government of the United States displayed by very many of those examined was not only very great, but often ludicrous." We are not much astonished at this discovery, seeing that we were confronted with precisely the same revelation ourselves when we ventured on a similar inquiry, but the Americans consider they have less excuse for such shortcoming than the subjects of an Old World Monarchy. "That in a country," says the Report, "proud of its educational advantages, whose citizens are politically Sovereigns, there should exist among apparently intelligent persons an ignorance concerning the simplest matters of the government history, and geography of their native land is certainly very humiliating to our national pride and indicates great defects in our methods of education which should be repaired." What rendered this discovery the more annoying was the contrast exhibited by certain foreign candidates. The German competitors for these appointments knew more about the United States and their history than the Americans themselves. These indefatigable students had learnt everything, even to American geography; and just as the Prussian officers in the late war were more at home on French territory than the French, so the emigrants from Fatherland were found to be better informed than native Americans on the institutions and politics of their new home. The Report, therefore, proceeds to suggest that in future "the Constitution of the United States should be taught or read, with comments," in all the schools of the Union. Perhaps these "comments" might have led to some stormy controversies a few years ago, but the Civil War has made rather a sweep of such political enigmas, and the experiment may now be practicable. If foreigners might be allowed a word of advice on such a subject, we should be inclined to recommend that the history of England should also be taught in American schools from some revised and more authentic version than that hitherto in use.

Taking the results, however, as a whole, and waiving the particular ignorance thus deplored, the Americans have not much to complain of. At any rate, if the expectations of the Examiners were disappointed, it must have been in some measure owing to the standard assumed. To begin, for instance, with the simplest but most indispensable acquirements, we find a tolerably satisfactory return. In writing, "the general average was fair," though the range of merit, it is added, was large, and the examples of real excellence few. In grammar and spelling the average attainments were exceptionally high. In arithmetic, and even in such practical mathematics as concern proportion, interest, the reduction of weights, and so forth, the average proficiency was fair. Very little knowledge of vulgar fractions was shown, but that calculation is not used in America, and so the ignorance was excusable. Book-keeping appears to have been almost unknown to the candidates, except in cases where it had been made a professional study, and the fact, perhaps is more remarkable among Americans than it would be elsewhere, but we should not regard these conclusions as generally unsatisfactory or unfavourable. Of course much depends upon the grade of the positions to be filled and the extent of attainments anticipated, but good reading, writing, ciphering, orthography, and grammar represent a list of qualifications with which a Board of English Examiners would be pretty well pleased. We cannot help suspecting, indeed, that the unlucky discovery on the subject of American history has been allowed to colour the general reflections of the Report. That the "average American citizen," being, as remarked, his own Sovereign, should know next to nothing about his own realm was astounding, and the result may, perhaps, be quoted to excuse the ignorance with which we ourselves have occasionally been charged. It is not so very long ago that an offer was made to establish an American Lectureship in one of our Universities, so that Englishmen might have a chance of learning something, were it ever so little, about the United States and their inhabitants from a credible authority. The instruction, however, now appears to be quite as much needed in America itself, and indications of the fact, indeed, were not wanting in the course of the Civil War. Mr. Cobden used to taunt our tutors by saying that not one student in a hundred knew where to find Chicago on the map, but when Sherman began his march from Atalanta to Charleston, maps of Georgia were printed in the Federal States, and the country was spoken of in the Northern journals as an unknown land. The strange thing is that with all this ignorance, as now ascertained, there has always been a vast amount of teaching—such as it was. No Anniversary was allowed to pass without speeches and addresses in most towns of the Union which might have been taken—as, indeed, they were intended—for lectures on American history. Probably the Civil Service Examiners, being under distinct professional obligations, curtailed the licence of interpretation elsewhere allowed, so that the results assumed the "ludicrous" character described in the Report.

AMONG THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC IN A DIVING BELL.

The *New York Evening Express* of April 8 publishes the following particulars, given by a newspaper correspondent, who procured a diver's suit, and, with the permission and under the direction of the wrecker and divers who were at work upon the hull, descended into the interior of the wreck. He says:—"The waters were clear, and every object plainly visible around the ship where she lay on the reef. I shudder at the thought of being immersed so deeply, and how slight an accident would ensure instant destruction. All around the objects looked weird-like, the glasses in the casque magnifying the already bloated forms into twice their size. The immense hull lies well down on the port side, which is broken in several places from contact with the reef. Fishes were swimming around, eagerly devouring the particles of food which are to be picked up. Picking my way towards the hull, I catch hold of a rope and scramble up the deck. The place where I have descended is where the ship parted, and a sectional view of the hull and cargo is obtained. The forward hatch is open and I peer down the hold. Oh, what a spectable is presented! The cargo has broken bulk, and lies heaped up in a confused mass; bodies of men and women, bruised and torn, were jammed among the cases and crates. It is a horrible sight to look upon, and the magnifying powers of orbs through which I gaze upon it renders it all the more horrible. Fishes swim in and out among the bodies and boxes, feasting upon the bodies of the dead. Limbs are strewn around, having broken off from the body from the continual action of the waters, which, when agitated, drive against the ugly pieces of the broken hull that stick up here and render my movements very hazardous. Having seen enough of this part of the sunken horror, I proceed towards one of the steerage cabins—the one where all the women and chilren were drowned as they lay in their bunks. Scrambling along the deck, guided by the rope above and assisted by one of the divers who had consented to conduct me through the wreck, I reach the companion-way. If the sight in the hold among the cargo was horrible, the one that now met my gaze was ten times more so. There, lying in an immense heap, were a hundred and more bodies. They looked for all the world as if they were alive, with arms dislocated, eyes staring wildly, faces grinning as if it were at you, and moving backward and forward with the undercurrent. Some were dressed, many were half nude. Children were clinging to their mothers, and stout men were clasping their wives, and seeming as if they met their fate with calm resignation. No description of the bodies brought to the surface could convey and idea of the horrid sight in that cabin. I close my eyes and motion to my conductor to leave. I have seen enough of that charnel-house, the recollection of which, will never fade. My conductor motions me towards the steerage cabin, where the men were by themselves, and where there was such a rush for the companion-way. Peering down into that cabin I saw a similar picture of death. Bodies of stalwart men, old and young, were hustled together on the stairway, giving—from their distended nostrils, gasping mouths, and staring, glassy eyes—some conception of the terror which seized them as they vainly struggled to reach the deck, but were prevented by the waves, which swept over the ship as she heeled over, and filled the cabin. From another part of the vessel I obtained a view of the sleeping apartments. Here piled up in heaps on the port side, were numbers of bodies of men, and, strewn among them, bed clothing of one kind and another. From continual knocking against the stanchions and sharp jagged woodwork, which is splintered and broken from the linings of the bunks, the faces and limbs of these dead are more ghastly than I have ever seen. Imagination cannot picture anything more terrible than what was in this apartment. The flesh is torn from the faces of many of the dead; others again are bruised and battered about their heads and faces, which are red and bloody, in striking contrast to the pale, livid features of others, which the action of the water has not disturbed. While I stood here another of the divers descended, and commenced to send up some of the bodies. He, however, was more intent upon securing the cargo than sending up the bodies, and only does so now to gain access to some boxes and trunks which are lying beneath them. Having seen enough of the horrors beneath the water on the fatal reef—horrors of the deep which will never be erased from my vision—I decided to go above, and motion accordingly to the men who were above in the boat, and pumping down to me the necessary supply of air to sustain life. In a few minutes I was once more at the surface, gazing upon the light of heaven, and experiencing a sensation of relief at having left the chambers of death in the cabins of the ill-fated Atlantic.

PRUSSIAN GUNS.

The *Borsenzeitung*, of Berlin, says that the result of the late artillery trials has shown a considerable improvement in Prussian guns. At the trials in 1868 it appeared that on the average the iron targets could only be penetrated when their thickness was an inch less than the calibre of the guns which were fired at them; thus the 9-inch gun could not penetrate a plate that was more than 8 inches thick. But now a shot fired by the 11-inch gun goes clean through a plate of 12 inches, and it is expected that by slightly increasing the charge this result will be obtained even with the 10-inch gun. As for the 12-inch gun, which is now in course of construction, there is every reason to believe that it will penetrate 14 and 15-inch plates. The writer attributes this chiefly to the improved system of manufacturing guns with coils, which enables a much greater charge to be used than formerly without any danger of bursting the barrel. The new field-gun has also proved a most serviceable weapon. It fires, according to some accounts, from seven to ten shots a minute, and therefore surpasses in its rapidity of fire both the Chassepôt and the new converted needle-gun. Its initial velocity, range, and precision are said to be extraordinary. It is not a coil gun but another system of construction has been applied to it, which equally answers the puspose of strengthening the barrel, and at the same time does not give it that great additional weight which is the disadvantage of the coil system. The same paper says that the German Admiralty proposes to construct some new movable torpedoes similar to those lately introduced in England. The proposed German torpedo-boat flotilla will consist of twenty-eight vessels of various sizes, ten of which will be stationed in the North Sea and the rest in the Baltic. Four will be placed at the mouth of the Elbe, four at that of the Jade, two at that of the Oder, two at that of the Weser, four at Sonderburg-Duppel, six in the Gulf of Dantzic, and six in that of Neustadt.

REPORTS OF A SECRET AGENT.

No. 1.—EXPLANATORY.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

I am a solicitor, doing a considerable amount of business in Thavies Inn, and it is my practice to spend a portion of the long vacation upon the Continent of Europe in the recreations of travel. I have no family, and therefore no baggage to encumber me. I can carry my necessaries in my hand, and it would astonish a fine lady or an officer in the Household Brigade, who have many characteristics in common, if they could see into how small a compass the requirements of a peripatetic philosopher may be reduced—in fine weather.

It was one night towards the close of last October, and it was hastening home from Berlin, when a stranger entered the coupé carriage wherein I had taken the right-hand corner place, in order at least to have command of a window, if I should be plagued by any travelling companion who might have acquired the insalubrious and, as it has always seemed to me, the *unsocial* habit of smoking. Indeed I cannot understand how the habitual commission of an act, which is disagreeable to most ladies and unpleasant to many gentlemen, can be fairly described as otherwise than unsocial. No person ever avoided the presence of another because he or she did *not* smoke, whereas I can answer for myself that I have turned with much alacrity from many who did so, though I have no reason to suppose that they were ever guilty of any other misdemeanour.

My travelling companion upon the present occasion was a long angular man, who had about him no sign of any profession or nationality, although the calling of most people can be distinguished from their clothing and general aspect as clearly as if it were chalked upon their backs. It is all very well to say that sumptuary laws have been abolished and that most of us invest our persons in unobtrusive black and gray; it is nevertheless true that at no period in the history of costume has the professonal identity of individuals been marked more plainly.

I could not however satisfy my mind as to the social position of the personage seated next to me, though I examined his exterior carefully, for I never meet a stranger without taking ample mental notes of him for future reference. Faces and cases I do not forget, though names are apt to slip my memory. I should have made a very intelligent officer of the metropolitan detective police. I have often recognised mere passers-by under queer disguises; and something told me I had seen my fellow-traveller before. He wore a dark frock-coat buttoned up to the chin, dark trousers, and not a vestige of linen or jewellery. There could be no doubt that he was of the large class who are conventionally called gentlemen, and there was that indescribable air about him which announced a man of high rank. An English nobleman he certainly was not. The easy conversational German in which he spoke to the guard decided that question. Nobody but Lord Odo Russell speaks such pure Teutonic, and I had had my signature certified to a trust deed by his Excellency only a few hours before. Besides, Lord Odo is plump and bearded; the traveller was gaunt and shaven. Not a vestige of moustache upon his face; nothing anywhere to attract attention. Yet he could not be an actor, his countenance was too inflexible; nor was he a soldier, for military men are generally trim in their appointments, whereas he was loose and careless. Soldiers speak in an abrupt, decisive manner; he spoke deliberately. My professional instinct told me he was not a lawyer, nor was he most surely a clergyman. He had not the consequential self-assertion and mystery of a diplomatist. He did not take enough care of himself; he did not dress for effect. He had no pompous despatch-box, and servant to call him "your Excellency" for the public edification. No, he was not even a diplomatist, and as he was not bumptious he could not be a consul.

"I think," said I, to break ground with him delicately as we rushed through the darkness with the northern mails, "I think that we have met before." I cleared my throat and looked at him blandly as who should invite discourse.

"Mr. Clincher, of Thavies Inn: I remember you perfectly," replied the traveller in excellent English, though his accent was slightly foreign. It was not a French nor a German nor an Italian accent, yet it was foreign. The Russians have no accent, but their manner of speech is peculiar, and I knew that he was not a Russian nor a Pole.

He had answered me with great good breeding and therefore I returned to the charge by asking if he were going to London.

"No," he replied, "not now. I shall unfortunately take my leave of you at Cologne."

I noticed that he did not say where he was going, and as I had no right to intrude unauthorised upon his confidence I forbore to press him on the subject, though I am not by nature more undesirous than others of acquiring information about the affairs of my neighbour.

But the conversation did not flag when it had once begun, and after a few hours on the rail he had talked delightfully upon a dozen topics.

I listened.

It requires no exertion to listen—no pumping of ideas out of a well which is perhaps dry—and I could perceive that the stranger was pleased with the sound of his own voice. A listener moreover has many advantages in the search after information. He lies as it were in ambush and draws his conclusions from chance expressions which slip out unawares from the closest lips. In this way I learned that my companion was a Montenegrine by birth, and that he had long ago changed his allegiance from the Vladika of that debatable country and entered the service of a mightier potentate. He was a count, probably of the Holy Roman Empire, for he called it a convenient travelling title and I gathered that he had recently been employed by an extremely august monarch in a confidential capacity. He spoke so familiarly of European statesmen—what he said about them was so true and new—that it was evident he had acquired his knowledge of them from personal intercourse.

"We do not," I ventured to observe when his talk slackened, "give such splendid rewards in England for public service as those which are awarded by the Continental sovereigns."

My companion laughed; rather a hard, grating laugh it was. "Rewards," he answered, with a bitter sneer, "I have had the the lives and fortunes of kings and emperors in my keeping for twenty years, and I should have been poor as when I began life if I had trusted to their pay or to their promises. Nobody is rewarded now for public service. All public servants can however help themselves."

"Humph!" said I not much edified. "My chief clerk can make out a bill of costs, and I have sometimes revised his labours with advantage to my firm; but I have never helped myself from a trust fund."

"Oh," answered the stranger, laughing again: "I do not mean robbery. Thieving is altogether vulgar. But men in place have opportunities, and the funds go up or down as they influence opinion."

I felt reassured. There is no business more respectable than that which deals with national securities in a comprehensive and profitable manner.

"Having made my fortune," resumed the traveller carelessly," I mean to enjoy it. Having got all I could out of a gilded slavery I intend to be free. I should not object, however, to a little quite vengeance. It would amuse me in retirement to hear my good old friends screaming out their denials to the newspapers, in that scared, frightened manner which becomes them so well. You may publish anything in your country—so they say, though it would not be prudent to trust in the assurance—but yout may certainly print anything about your Continental allies. Here is a packet of my reports—publish them. It will do you good, and it will entertain me when I read them in print."

He threw me the parcel with that grim laugh of his, and we stopped at Cologne. It looked explosive, I did not much like to have it about me, and not knowing what to do with it I have sent it from Ostend to Vanity Fair.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1296 Augusta, Raynes—Farnham & Co.
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
955 Andaman, Potter—Lyon & Co.
1303 Duncairn, Chambers—M. Nusserwanjee.
726 Granite City, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Gardner Colby, Dunbar—Farnham & Co
1118 Helen Scott—Gribble—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1528 Iron Cross, McLeod—Lawrence & Co.
1259 Mabel, White—E. Bates & Co.
1237 Macedon, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
1146 New Era, Babson—Farnham & Co.
1060 Peacemaker, Classon—The Captain.
1132 Pocahontas, Duncan—Farnham Co.
1152 Tythonus, Andrews—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
625 Walls Castle, Brown—N Sorabjee.

For Falmouth.

566 Morning Star, London—H. M. Sedick.

For Havre.

1135 Friga, Crawford—Wallace & Co.
478 Trevanion, Whatby—W. Nicol and Co.

For Rangoon.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American & Co.

For Coast & Calcutta.

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